Mr. JENNER. Did you and Lee have any interest in the Civil Air Patrol?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes; I think I got him interested in it. We got to talking about it and I told him as much as I knew about it, and I think he attended maybe one or two meetings, and I think he even subsequently bought a uniform, and he attended at least one meeting that I remember, in that uniform, but after that he didn't show up again.

Mr. JENNER. He just attended two meetings of the CAP?

Mr. VOEBEL. Two or three meetings, I would say.

Mr. JENNER. And that's all he attended?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes. He lost interest after that, I think.

Mr. JENNER. Who was the majordomo of the CAP unit that you attended?

Mr. VOEBEL. I think it was Captain Ferrie. I think he was there when Lee attended one of these meetings, but I'm not sure of that. Now that I think of it, I don't think Captain Ferrie was there at that time, but he might have been. That isn't too clear to me.

Mr. JENNER. Lee did buy a uniform to attend these CAP meetings and join the unit?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes; he bought a uniform and everything, and he seemed to be very interested at the outset. He even got a paper route, I think it was, or something, to get enough money together to buy the uniform; he was that interested, and that's why I thought it strange when he didn't attend any more meetings.

Mr. JENNER. You thought that was strange?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes. After all this happened, and, of course, this is my opinion now, I guess—not then, but I think now maybe he liked the uniform to wear more than he did like going to the school, with those classes that we had.

Mr. JENNER. You had classes at these meetings of the CAP unit?

Mr. VOEBEL. Oh, yes; we had classes, and maybe that was the thing that Lee didn't care for, because after those couple of meetings he just didn't show up any more.

Mr. JENNER. Did these classes at the CAP unit that you attended require some study?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes; they did.

Mr. JENNER. Did Lee ever talk to you about himself and his history, of his earlier life?

Mr. VOEBEL. His "history"?

Mr. JENNER. Yes; his background—anything about his family before he ever met you?

Mr. VOEBEL. Well, he mentioned the fact about his father dying, but he didn't talk about much else; I mean about when he was younger, or anything like that. Maybe he might have mentioned about coming here from Texas, and things like that, you know, at different times, but I don't recall all of that now. I got the impression somewhere that he wasn't born here, and I got the impression that he was from Texas at that time, but, of course, that wasn't correct, as I learned after all this happened. But, I mean, we didn't sit around talking about things like that. We were more interested, I guess, in things at school and things that were going around, more up to date, I guess you would say.

Mr. JENNER. Did he talk to you at all about his life in Texas, or to anyone in your presence, that you recall?

Mr. VOEBEL. No. I mean, he might have mentioned it at different times, just as a passing remark, or something. You know how that is, but if he did it has just slipped my mind, because it wasn't anything that would impress me so that I would remember it.

Mr. JENNER. Did you attend these CAP meetings once a week or twice a week, or how often?

Mr. VOEBEL. Twice a week, and now that I think of it, Lee might have actually attended two or three meetings. It seems like he maybe attended two or three of them, but anyway he quit then, all of a sudden. He just quit coming, so I figured he had lost interest in the whole thing.

Mr. JENNER. Do you have any idea what made him quit attending those classes?

Mr. VOEBEL. Well, as I remember, we were having classes then on the

weather, and that can be a drab subject, although it is essential, but maybe that's why he quit coming; I don't know.

Mr. JENNER. Was this CAP unit coeducational?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. Because sometimes that can stimulate your interest too, isn't that right?

Mr. VOEBEL. Well, to tell you the truth, no. I had no girl friend out there at that time. I had a girl at the school, but that was it.

Mr. JENNER. But there were girls out at this unit, attending these classes?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes; but they were kept pretty well separated from us. They might have been in the classes, but the girls out there didn't interest me.

Mr. JENNER. Did they interest Lee?

Mr. VOEBEL. No; I don't think so. He wasn't very interested in girls.

Mr. JENNER. He was not?

Mr. VOEBEL. No. At least it didn't impress me that he was. He didn't show any inclination toward girls at all, that I could see.

Mr. JENNER. Did he have any sex deviation of any kind?

Mr. VOEBEL. None whatever.

Mr. JENNER. From your experience, he seemed to be perfectly normal in that respect?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. He might have been interested in girls, but he just wasn't pushing it at that time if he was, is that about it?

Mr. VOEBEL. I think he was more bashful about girls than anything else. I think that was probably it.

Mr. JENNER. Is there anything that you can think of from your acquaintance with Lee, from what you knew about him then, that you could tell us that would be helpful to the Commission, aside from what I have asked you?

Mr. VOEBEL. No; I can't think of anything else.

Mr. JENNER. Now, in taking these depositions, you have the privilege of reading and signing your deposition, or you can waive that privilege and let the reporter transcribe the deposition, and it will be sent on to Washington. However, if you want to read and sign it, it will be transcribed, and the U.S. attorney will contact you and let you know when you may come in and read and sign it. What is your preference in that regard?

Mr. VOEBEL. Well, I don't have to read it and sign it. I have just told you what I know about it.

Mr. JENNER. You prefer to waive that then?

Mr. VOEBEL. Yes.

Mr. JENNER. All right. Thank you for coming in.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. WULF

The testimony of William E. Wulf was taken on April 7–8, 1964, at the Old Civil Courts Building, Royal and Conti Streets, New Orleans, La., by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

William E. Wulf, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Mr. LIEBELER. Mr. Wulf, my name is Wesley J. Liebeler. I am a member of the legal staff of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Staff members have been authorized to take the testimony of witnesses by the Commission pursuant to authority granted to the Commission by Executive Order No. 11130, dated November 29, 1963, and Joint Resolution of Congress No. 137.

I understand that Mr. Rankin wrote to you last week——

Mr. WULF. Correct.

Mr. LIEBELER. Advising you that I would be in touch with you——

Mr. WULF. Right.

were in New Orleans. Is that correct?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes; Beauregard Junior High.

Mr. LIEBELER. Beauregard Junior High?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. On Canal Street.

Mr. LIEBELER. Your own education included attendance at Beauregard Junior High School?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. It did.

Mr. LIEBELER. How long did you go to Beauregard?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. One year.

Mr. LIEBELER. And where did you go prior to that time?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. St. Dominic's.

Mr. LIEBELER. St. Dominic's?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Elementary school.

Mr. LIEBELER. Here in New Orleans?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. In Lakeview in New Orleans.

Mr. LIEBELER. After you left Beauregard, where did you go?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. I went to Warren Easton Senior High School.

Mr. LIEBELER. Is that here in New Orleans also?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And did you graduate from Warren Easton High School?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. I did.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you attend college at any place?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes; I am in college in Loyola right now through a police department scholarship.

Mr. LIEBELER. Tell us everything that you can remember about Oswald when you knew him at Beauregard Junior High School, how you met him, what contacts you had with him, just the whole story.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. All right. I was a cadet in Civil Air Patrol, and while I was in Beauregard we were having a recruiting drive to get more cadet members in the New Orleans squadron, and there were three fellows at the school that I talked to in particular about joining that. One was Joseph Thompson, one was Edward Voebel—I am not sure how that name is spelled—and Lee Harvey Oswald. My reason for asking Oswald to join was I noticed—we had a drill team, we were real proud of our drill team.

Mr. LIEBELER. This was a marching team?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. A marching unit; yes, sir, and Oswald carried himself always erect, always gave the impression that he could be marching, that he may be marching, eyes straight ahead, head straight, shoulders back, so he impressed me as the sort of a fellow that would really fit well on the drill team. He seemed like he could—well, he even gave the impression that he would make a pretty good leader if he ever got into the squadron, so with this recruiting drive I asked the three of them to come out to the airport. I explained what we did out there, marching and flying on the weekends and so forth to them at school. Joseph Thompson and Oswald and Voebel all three came out to the airport. Joe Thompson stayed in the squadron, and Oswald came to one or two meetings, possibly three, along with Voebel. However, Voebel then joined the Civil Air Patrol at Moisant Airport, and because he was a closer friend of Oswald, he evidently talked Oswald into coming out to the squadron he had joined.

Mr. LIEBELER. At Moisant Field?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. At Moisant Airport.

Mr. LIEBELER. Right.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes. Incidentally, Oswald—I didn't know this until I read it in the paper—lived only a half a block from me for a short time. I lived in Lakeview at 800 French Street, I believe, and he lived either in the 800 or the 700 block of French Street.

Mr. LIEBELER. That would have been in 1963 when he came here to New Orleans? Is that correct?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Oh, I didn't live there at that time. No, I moved from French Street around 1957.

Mr. LIEBELER. Can you remember anything else about Oswald at the time he was in Beauregard Junior High School with you, about his friendships? Did he have many friends at that time, or do you recall?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No; I believe he and I, because of the spelling of our last names, were possibly in the same homeroom in the morning, but I really don't recall anything. I don't recall much about any of the students at Beauregard or at Warren Easton. I sort of—I was an athlete, and we stayed away from the rest of the students. They had a thing that they kept us away from the rest of the students pretty much.

Mr. LIEBELER. You say you were an athlete at Beauregard?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. What particular sport were you involved in?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Football and track, and the same at Warren Easton.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did Oswald, as far as you know, ever have anything to do with sports activities?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember whether Oswald and Voebel were close acquaintances at that time, or do you know?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Only in that Voebel left the New Orleans squadron and went out to Moisant and evidently—or I believe he talked Oswald into coming out there with him.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now you don't know of your own knowledge whether or not Oswald ever did join the Civil Air Patrol, do you?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No; I don't know that he signed any papers or had uniforms or anything. I know that he came out to New Orleans Airport and attended some of the meetings, but whether he just—you see, a lot of time people would come out and sit in the classes to decide whether they wanted to join or not. We will allow this, hoping to get more cadets. I don't know that he ever signed any papers or joined. You can check with the Louisiana Wing Headquarters and they can give it to you.

Mr. LIEBELER. You don't know whether Oswald ever did actually go out to Moisant Field to Civil Air Patrol meetings at that place?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have rifles as a part of your Civil Air Patrol program? Did you have rifle practice and drill with rifles?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. We didn't drill with rifles, but we did belong to the NRA and we did fire rifles on the range, and also when we went to summer camp we would fire on the range.

Mr. LIEBELER. NRA is the National Rifle Association? Is that correct?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Correct.

Mr. LIEBELER. What kind of rifles did you fire when you went to summer camp?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Now I am getting summer camp mixed up with the National Guard. I believe we fired .22's in the CAP.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you ever observe Oswald engage in rifle practice of any kind in connection with CAP activities?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know whether or not Oswald ever did engage in any rifle practice in connection with the CAP?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know David Ferrie, F-e-r-r-i-e?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; I know him.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you know of any connection between Oswald and David Ferrie?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No; I have no personal knowledge of anything.

Mr. LIEBELER. Ferrie was involved with the CAP squadron at New Orleans Airport at the time Voebel and Oswald came out to join it? Is that correct?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Ferrie was in charge of the squadron, and then there was a Captain Hinton. Now I was in the squadron for 6 years, so I am not sure who was in charge at what particular time. I am not sure. He could have been. He may have been, but I am not sure. I know that when he left the New Orleans squadron, Ferrie did have something to do with the Moisant

charge when he went to Moisant

Mr. LIEBELER. But you don't know of any time that Oswald associated with or knew Ferrie through the Civil Air Patrol?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No; I am not sure of any.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now you said that you had no personal knowledge or no direct knowledge of any relationship between Oswald and Ferrie?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you have any information that would lead you to believe that there was a relationship between these two men?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Only that when all of this broke with Oswald, I went through all of the old CAP files that were available, trying to get some information for the Secret Service, the people who had called me up at home, and——

Mr. LIEBELER. Where were these files located?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. These files are in the possession of one Robert Boylston.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who was he?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. He was also a member of the CAP at the time we all were, at New Orleans.

Mr. LIEBELER. How did the records come to be in his possession?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. He is a senior member now. He has maybe recently dropped out, but he was a senior member and these records were just turned over to him in the whole filing cabinet. They are all old records. I am trying to get the thing straight in my mind. Of course, I have been trying to get it straight in my mind, just what I know and what I have heard. It gets kind of confusing when you read so much. Sometimes you remember things that you don't really remember, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you find anything in these files that related to Ferrie or Oswald?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Well, we found papers signed by Ferrie but nothing in relation to Oswald. His name wasn't mentioned in anything at all that we could find, so we assumed at that time that Oswald was in the Moisant squadron. I believe they even had in the paper the dates, and we checked those particular dates and it turned out that Ferrie was in a transition between the New Orleans squadron and the Moisant squadron in these dates, so he could have been involved either way with Oswald. I don't know if he was involved, he could have been.

Mr. LIEBELER. But you found nothing in the files?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Nothing concrete.

Mr. LIEBELER. That you investigated as to the relation between Oswald and Ferrie?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No.

Mr. LIEBELER. Am I correct in understanding that there has been publicity here in the New Orleans area concerning a possible relationship between Oswald and Ferrie?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; I believe Captain Ferrie was arrested. I am sure he was arrested, and I believe it was in connection with this Oswald situation. He was booked at the first district station. I don't know just what he was charged with, I believe just 107, under investigation of whatever it was, I don't know.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now you go ahead.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Lieutenant Dwyer, Paul Dwyer, from the New Orleans Police Department, intelligence division, I accompanied him out to New Orleans Airport where we found Dave Ferrie's airplane. We wanted to check it to see if it was flyable to see possibly whether he had been flying it lately, with the thought that he may have transported Oswald to Dallas. This isn't my thought, this was brought up to me, and we found his plane, but his plane was not in flyable condition. It had flat tires, instruments missing, needed a paint job. We also checked to see if he had rented an aircraft from any of the companies out there, and one company in particular said that they wouldn't rent him an airplane.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did they tell you why?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Are you assigned to a particular aspect of vice activities here in New Orleans?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No, sir; there are only nine of us to cover the whole city. Therefore, we handle any vice, gambling, prostitution, homosexuals, handbooks. Anything that comes under the vice laws, we handle.

Mr. LIEBELER. You have never had any contact with Ferrie in connection with your activities on the vice squad? Is that correct?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. No; Ferrie lives or he did live in Jefferson Parish. We have no authority in Jefferson Parish. [Deletion.]

Mr. LIEBELER. Now see if you can recall or think back to your experiences in the Beauregard Junior High School, and tell us if you can remember anything else or if there is anything else that you want to add what you have already said about your knowledge of Oswald and his activities at the time he was at Beauregard Junior High School.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Well, I have put quite a bit of thought on this ever since it all happened, especially since I have gotten this correspondence relative to what I know about it, and as much as I would like to help you as much as I can, I just can't think of anything else. I don't want to say something I am not sure of. Well, actually, even if I thought of something, I would tell you and tell you I am not sure, but there is nothing else I can think of.

Mr. LIEBELER. All right. I have no other questions at this time, and if there is nothing else that you want to add to the record, on behalf of the Commission, I want to thank you very much for your cooperation.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; thank you.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MILDRED SAWYER

The testimony of Mrs. Mildred Sawyer was taken on April 7–8, 1964, at the Old Civil Courts Building, Royal and Conti Streets, New Orleans, La., by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Mrs. Mildred Sawyer, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Mr. LIEBELER. My name is Wesley J. Liebeler. I am a member of the legal staff of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. The Commission staff members have been authorized to take the testimony of witnesses by the Commission pursuant to authority to the Commission by Executive Order No. 11130, dated November 29, 1963, and Joint Resolution of Congress No. 137.

I understand that Mr. Rankin wrote to you last week and told you that we would be in touch with you about the taking of your testimony.

Mrs. SAWYER. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. And that he enclosed with that letter a copy of the Executive order and the congressional resolution to which I have just referred, and also a copy of the Commission's rules governing the taking of testimony of witnesses. Is that correct?

Mrs. SAWYER. That is correct. At the time that I spoke to your Mr. Gerrets last night, I hadn't gone through some mail that was in my place and had been picked up by my aunt when she came by and picked up the mail on that Saturday morning, and I hadn't even bothered going through it, because most of the time the mail I have is just bills or some advertisements, and it is very inconsequential, so, as a result, after hearing that I was supposed to have a letter, I became a little curious and looked, and I found that there was one.

Mr. LIEBELER. Good. Technically, witnesses are entitled to 3 days' notice before being required to appear. I don't think you had quite 3 days' notice,

Lee Oswald File

31

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO : Major P. J. Trosclair Jr. DATE November 27, 196

FROM : Sgt. H. Austin & Det. R. Frey

SUBJECT: Relative to Oswald Case - Interview with one Sam Newman, this date.

Commission Exhibit 1413

The undersigned officers respectfully report that at about 2:20 P.M., Wednesday, November 27, 1963, they arrived at 4114 St. Charles Avenue, an apartment house managed by Mr. Sam Newman, a WM, residing 1337 Mithra Street. Mr. Newman is also the owner of the offices at 544 Camp Street, and the purpose of this interview was to learn of the leasing of one of the offices at 544 Camp Street by the organization known as the Fair Play for Cuba Comittee.

Upon being questioned about the above, Mr. Newman stated that about fifteen months ago he leased an office at 544 Camp Street to an organization known to him as the Cuban Revolutionary Society. Mr. Newman stated that this group was run by young Monteleone of the Monteleone Hotel. Newman also stated that Guy Banister was well acquainted with this organization.

When asked if he knew either Lee Oswald or a man named Hidell, Mr. Newman stated that he did not know anyone by name associated with this group. Mr. Newman did state however that this organization was in this office for only about 4 or 5 months, and since they fell behind in their rent, he put them out. He also stated that after this, someone who had the key came into this office and when he, Mr. Newman, asked them what they were doing there, this man stated that he was taking over the office. Mr. Newman stated that he took the key from this man and put him out. Mr. Newman described this man as a white male, blond hiar, and red complexion. When asked, Mr. Newman stmd that he knew nothing of the organization, Fair Play for Cuba.

Mr. Newman showed the officers a page in a small notebook which he took from his pocket. On this page were the following two names: Louis Ribel, who Mr. Newman stated headed the Cuban Revebutionaly Society.(a telephone number appeared by this time and was recored by the officers as WH7-5544). The other name on this page was: Mr. Grimmader, who Mr. Newman stated had an auditing firm in the Audubon Building.(telephone number by this name was 524-2338) Mr. Newman received a check for the rent of office from Mr. Grimmader.

Mr. Newman stated that he had given all this information to the F.B.I and the Secret Service.

This interview was completed at about 2:30 P.M..

Respectfully,

Horace J. Austin Jr.

Sgt. Horace J. Austin Jr. Det. Robert N. Frey

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

Lee Oswald File

32

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO : Major P. J. Trosclair Jr. DATE November 27, 196

FROM : Sgt. H. Austin & Det. R. Frey

SUBJECT: Relative to Oswald Case - Interview with one Sidney Edward Voebel, this date.

The undersigned officers respectfully report that at about 11:45 A.M., this date, Wednesday, November 27, 1963, they entered the Quality Florists, located 4916 Canal Street, for the purpose of meeting with and interviewing Sidney Edward Voebel relative to his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sidney Voebel identified hirself to the officers and stated that he is 23 years of age, D.O.B. 4/24/40. He stated that he was born in New Orleans and has resided at 4916 Canal Street, the Quality Florists, owned by his parents, since that time.

Voebel stated that he attended Beauregard Junion High School until 1955, and that he met Oswald while at this school as Oswald attended school there also. Vbebel stated that he joined the Civil Air Patrol Cadets at Moisant Airport in 1954 or 1955 (not sure). Voebel asked Oswald to join also and Oswald did join a short time after Voeble, but only stayed about one month. Voebel stated that Oswald bought his uniform and that he, Voebel, believes Oswald received his membership card.

Voebel further stated that he first met Oswald in 1954 or 1955 and knew him for about 1½ years. Voebel stated that he took music lessons at Werleins on Canal Street and would go to Oswalds home at 126 Exchange Place to see Oswald on these dates. Voebel also stated that Oswald had mentioned distributing advertising circulars while in school. When asked if Oswald ever expressed political views to Voebel, Voebel stated that Oswald had not, and that he, Voebel, beleived Oswald had no leftist political views until later in his life. Voebel stated that he believed Oswald attended a party (not sure) at the home of Dave Ferrie (Captain) right after the members of the C.A.P.C. received their stripes.

Voebel was questioned about his knowledge of David Ferrie and stated that he knew very little. Voebel stated that Ferrie took over the C.A.P.C. at Moisant Airport about 6 months after he, Voebel, had joined. Voebel stated that Ferrie seemed like a "character", that he rode a motorcycle, and Voebel stated that he had heard that Ferrie was a brilliant man with many degrees. When asked if Ferrie had organized any flying group other than

- 1 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

- 2 -

33

the C.A.P.C., Voebel stated that he did not know of any. When aksed if had ever heard of the Eagle Squadron, Voebel stated that he had not. When asked if he, Voebel, had ever flown with Dave Ferrie, Voebel stated that he had not, but other boys had made local flights with him. When asked if he knew of Ferrie flying on long trips, out of this country, Voebel stated that he did not.

Voebel gave the name of one other person, a member of the C.A.P.C. in 1955, as John Rondell (not sure of the spelling of the last name). Voebel stated that Capt. Ferrie wanted Rondell to get a radio license for use in the C.A.P.C..

Voebel stated that he remained a member of the C.A.P.C. about one year.

Other facts obtained from Voebel relative to himself are as follows:

Voebel was graduated from Fortier High School in 1958. He then attended the Marion Military Institute, Marion, Alabama, in 1959 and 1960. He then served six months in the U. S. Army, taking his basic at Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, and serving the remained time and being discharged from Ft. Gordon, Georgia. Voebel presently resides at 4916 Canal Street, where he assists in the operation of the Quality Florists at that address. Voebel is presently in the Reserves, Unit 7515, at Camp Leroy Johnson, New Orleans.

Voebel also stated that he has been interviewed by members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service and by members of the news media. Voebel was also interviewed publicly on WWL-TV a day or so after the arrest of Lee Oswald in Dallas, Texas.

This interview was concluded at about 12:10 P.M..

Respectfully,

Horace J. Austin Jr.

Sgt. Horace J. Austin Jr.

Det. Robert N. Frey

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

34

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE
BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
BATON ROUGE

FORM SP 5-0

The following is the record of State Police No. [illegible]
F. B. I. No. [illegible]

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARREST OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-28-56		
PD New Orleans La	[illegible]	8-9-63	[illegible]	

Commission Exhibit 1413

For completion of our records, please supply disposition in this Department in any of the foregoing cases where it does not appear [illegible]

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

Commission Exhibit 1413

MASTER
LEE HARVEY OSWALD (WM) 112-73) 591676 15 I 25 W 100 WHM 14

Residence	Tech.			
Occupation	N.O.La.			
Place of Birth	CLENDER			
Build	RUDDY			
Complexion	DRTLK			
Hair	BROWN			
Eyes	10-18-39			
Birth Date	23			
Age	136			
Height	5-9			
Weight				
Date Taken		Signature		

Arr: 1st Dist 8-9-63 by Lt W Gaillot etc
Chg: 2nd 628 HCJ 42-22 dist th peace by creating a scene.

RECEIVED AUG 14 1963

Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1413—Continued

Chief

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN: Field | OFFICE: New Orleans, La. | FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT: New Orleans, Louisiana	PERIOD COVERED: December 1-5, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SA Anthony K. Gerrets and SA Roger D. Counts		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Extensive investigation conducted thus far has failed to establish that the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had offices at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. It has likewise been impossible to find anyone who recalls ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at this address.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to report dated 12-3-63, submitted by SA A. G. Vial and covering investigation conducted during the period November 22, 1963, through December 2, 1963, by SA's A. G. Vial, Anthony E. Gerrets, and Roger D. Counts, as well as SAIC John W. Rice.

On Pages 14 and 15 of the above-mentioned report, comment was made on the address "544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.", which appeared on some of the literature in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald when he was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department on 8-9-63 for fighting with several Cubans. Mention of the address "544 Camp Street" is also made on Page 2 of my report of 12-4-63, covering investigation conducted by SAIC John W. Rice and myself during the period November 23-27, 1963.

On 12-1-63, reporting agent interviewed Mr. Arnesto M. Rodrigues, Sr., 1205 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans - Telephone: 523-3720.

Mr. Rodrigues, Sr. is 72 years of age, having been born in Havana, Cuba on 8-15-91. Mr. Rodrigues stated that he attended the Chenot Institute (no longer existent) at New Orleans, completing a high school course and specializing in English. This was about 1907. He said he subsequently attended the Soule Business College, New Orleans, graduating therefrom in September, 1909, having completed a 2-year commercial course. He said he returned to Cuba and subsequently established himself in the wholesale electrical business. He said he continued in the electrical business in Havana until

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief New Orleans Dallas	Orig. & 2 cc's 2 cc's 2 cc's	Anthony E. Gerrets, SPECIAL AGENT	12-9-63
		APPROVED: John W. Rice 517, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-9-63

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1414

November, 1960, when Castro confiscated all of his assets, including his home in Havana, his country estate outside of Havana, and all of his other properties, bank account, etc.

Mr. Rodrigues, Sr. stated that Sergio Arocha Smith, mentioned on Page 15 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63, was formerly the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, with offices at 544 Camp Street, Room #6, second floor, New Orleans, La. He said that Arocha was "fired" from his position as New Orleans delegate to the "C R C" by the organization's main office in Miami, because practically all Cubans in New Orleans were against Arocha and his activities - not because he was cooperating with Castro but because of his dishonesty. According to Mr. Rodriguez, Arocha was misappropriating the organization's funds. Mr. Rodriguez was of the opinion that Arocha may possibly be now in Miami but not at all certain as to this.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Carlos Quiroga, mentioned on Pages 14 and 20 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63 knew Arocha well and was with him frequently (very close connection) at 544 Camp Street. Mr. Rodriguez did not know what happened to Quiroga's connection with Arocha after the latter was fired.

Mr. Rodriguez stated that Arocha made frequent visits to the office of Ronny Caire, then located at 705 Cagali Bldg., New Orleans. He said Ronny Caire was the principal organizer of the organization known as "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE", with headquarters at Ronny Caire's office and not at 544 Camp Street. He said that Ronny Caire had prevailed upon Arocha to join or become a part of the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that Arocha was connected with the "CRUSADE" even after he was fired as New Orleans delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL", against the opinion of the Cubans.

According to Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., Carlos Quiroga was not an actual member of either the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA" or the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but participated in meetings held for the purpose of promoting unity among or between the several local anti-Castro organizations such as the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and the "STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE."

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was founded primarily to raise funds with which to buy arms and supplies for use by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and that the "CRUSADE" had no actual revolutionary activities of any kind against Castro. He added that the "CRUSADE" was, however, definitely opposed to Castro and would offer cooperation in the overthrow of Castro.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Ronny Caire had a quantity of pamphlets or circulars printed, which he had distributed by hand, soliciting funds for the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE." According to Mr. Rodriguez, Ronny Caire showed that contributions were to be sent either to 544 Camp Street or to the Post Office box of Sergio Arocha.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. said that he had never seen Oswald in his life and only knew that Oswald had had a fight with Carlos Bringuier and two other Cubans on Canal Street, New Orleans, for which he had been arrested on 8-9-63. He said that he had no idea why

the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" was using the address of 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, former address of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," an anti-Castro organization, whereas the "F P C C" was pro-Castro. Mr. Rodriguez said he did not know of anyone who had belonged to the "F P C C."

Mr. Rodriguez stated that recent newspaper articles had indicated that Oswald's former landlady at New Orleans had stated that Oswald's wife often attended meetings at New Orleans, yet she could only speak Russian, giving rise to the suspicion, in Mr. Rodriguez's mind, that there must have been other Russian speaking persons attending such meetings. (Subsequent to this interview with Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., reporting agent contacted Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, 4911 Magazine St., New Orleans, Oswald's former landlady. She denied having made any statements to the effect that Oswald's wife had frequently attended meetings at New Orleans, explaining that, as far as she knew, Oswald's wife very seldom left their apartment and when she did leave the apartment it was mostly to go to a neighborhood grocery to buy bread, milk, and items of that nature. She said she did not know of anyone who would have looked after Mrs. Oswald's 1½ year old child while she would have been attending such meetings. It was her definite belief that Mrs. Oswald did not attend any such meetings and certainly not on a frequent basis.)

On 12-1-63 interviewed Mr. Manuel Gil, 912 Agania St., New Orleans - Telephone: 944-1171, mentioned on Page 15 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63. Mr. Gil stated that he did not know Oswald personally and had never seen him. He said he had seen photos of Oswald on television and in newspapers since President Kennedy's assassination.

Mr. Gil stated that he has been a member of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" for about the past two years. He said that this organization formerly had offices at 544 Camp St., 2nd floor, for about six months during 1961-62; that Sergio Arocha Smith has been the New Orleans delegate to the "C R C." He said that Luis Ravel, Arnesto M. Rodrigues, Sr., Arnesto M. Rodrigues, Jr., Sergio Arocha Smith, and himself were authorized to sign checks in behalf of the "C R C", as was Carlos J. Grimader, CPA.

Mr. Gil stated that Corliss Lamont, publisher of the booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" is a notorious Communist or so he has heard. He also stated that the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" is a well-known Communist front and is directed from Havana.

Manuel Gil stated that he is presently employed as Production Manager by "THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS", explaining that he makes tape recordings of information received from refugees from Communist countries, which recordings are broadcast in Latin American countries. He indicated that some of these recordings are also used in some Louisiana schools. "THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS, INC." has offices at 620 Gravier Street, New Orleans - Telephone: 523-3614.

On 12-2-63 interviewed Mr. Luis Ravel, 4651 Marigny St., New Orleans - Telephone: 282-7981 (next door). This is actually the telephone number of Charles I. Camp, Mr. Ravel's son-in-law.

Mr. Ravel stated that he was formerly connected with the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," 544 Camp St., New Orleans, and had become the New Orleans delegate to this organization when Sergio Arocha Smith was "fired" from that position. Mr. Ravel said he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald personally and could furnish no information about him. Mr. Ravel was shown a copy of the booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" but could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp inscription "F P C C 544 Camp St. NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared on this booklet.

Mr. Ravel stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had left behind quite a few propaganda booklets or pamphlets at 544 Camp Street when they moved from that address, at which time the headquarters for this organization were moved to his home at 1651 Marigny St., New Orleans.

Mr. Ravel stated that Billy Monteleone, of the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, had been Chairman and Sponsor of the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE."

Mr. Ravel stated that Sergio Arocha Smith had a poor reputation for honesty insofar as financial matters were concerned; that Arocha was suspected of having embezzled some of the funds of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said that Arocha had allegedly gone to Miami about a year or so ago after he had been fired as delegate at New Orleans by the "C R C."

On 12-2-63 reporting agent received a telephone call from Mr. Arnoldo Rodriguez, Sr. He pointed out that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had moved from 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, better than 1½ years ago, whereas it appeared that the activities of the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" here apparently occurred during July and August, 1963.

On 12-2-63 reporting agent also received a telephone call from Mr. Luis Ravel. He stated that he had looked up some records and determined that he took over as delegate for the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," New Orleans, in February, 1962, and a short time thereafter moved this organization's office from 544 Camp Street to his home. He said that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was organized shortly thereafter and lasted only about a month or so. Mr. Ravel stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" is still in existence, the present delegate being Mr. FRANK BATTES, 1603 Mason Smith Ave., Metairie, La. - Telephone: 835-3462, who maintains the organization's office at his home. Mr. Ravel also stated that Carlos Bringuier had also been a member of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but is now a delegate for the "STUDENTS' REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE" at New Orleans.

During interviews with Luis Ravel he informed me that he had left New Orleans about a year or so ago and gone to Venezuela to take part in the anti-Castro movements in that country; that he overtaxed his strength by working too hard in such activities and suffered what could be classed as a nervous break-down. He is said to be presently under the care of a psychiatrist and to have divorced himself from any anti-Castro activities whatsoever because of his health.

On 12-2-63 called at the office of the Hotel, Motel, and Restaurant Employees' Union, Local #166, located at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, where I interviewed Mr. Robert Davis Dugre, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Helen McCarthy, Office Secretary, with negative results. They stated that they had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald and knew nothing of the

"FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" ever being at this address.

On 12-2-63 called at the office of Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL-CIO, Division 1194, with offices on the second floor at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, interviewing Mr. George E. Gay, President. Mr. Gay stated that he has been in New Orleans for about three years; that he does not recall ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Newman Building located at 544 Camp Street or elsewhere in New Orleans; further, that he had never heard of the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE."

At approximately 2:00 P. M. on 12-2-63 reporting agent telephoned Ronny Caire, Advertising Agency proprietor, with offices at his home located at 616 Dumaine St., New Orleans. Mr. Caire stated that Sergio Arocha Smith had at one time been a delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" at New Orleans. He said that funds collected by the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" were deposited in the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans; that the drive to raise funds was not too successful and the crusade gradually "folded up." He said he knew nothing of Lee Harvey Oswald ever having any connections with the address at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans.

On 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. William A. Monteleone, President, Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans. He stated thathe had been persuaded by a number of his friends to join the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that he was chosen as General Chairman of the organization. Mr. Monteleone stated that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was organized to raise funds in support of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL"; that it was soon realized that all of the funds raised by the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" were being used to defray expenses incurred by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" such as newspaper, television and radio publicity, etc., etc. He stated that interest in the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" soon faded and the organization "folded up." Mr. Monteleone could furnish no information re Lee Harvey Oswald.

On the afternoon of 12-2-63 contacted Mr. Sam Newman, 1337 Hithra St., New Orleans, owner of the Newman Building located at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, and had him come to the office for interview. During the interview Mr. Newman stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had occupied office space in Room #6 of the Newman Building from October, 1961, through February, 1962; that the office occupied by them rented for $50.00 per month; that the "C R C" failed to pay their rent monthly and owed him about $250.00 in back rent when they moved. He stated that on 4-3-63 Mr. Carlos J. Grinader, Certified Public Accountant, Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, who acted as Accountant for the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE" on a voluntary basis, drew him a check for $100.00 in part payment of the rent owed by the "C R C" and that he received no further payments from them. Mr. Newman stated that Sergio Arocha Smith and Carlos Quiroga were connected with the "C R C".

Mr. Newman stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" left a lot of literature in their office when they moved from the Newman Building; that when they failed to return for it he had it disposed of by turning it over to the Salvation Army or some such organization. Mr. Newman was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald but stated that He could not recall ever seeing Oswald anywhere.

Mr. Newman stated that when the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" vacated the Newman Building they failed to surrender the keys to their office, adding that they had had several sets of keys to the office. He said that about ten days or two weeks after the Cubans had moved, he had occasion to visit the Newman Building one day and on that occasion he saw a young white man unlocking the door to the office formerly occupied by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said he asked this fellow what he was doing and he remarked that he was taking over the office, whereupon Mr. Newman told him that the office had been closed and that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" no longer had office space in the Newman Building and that he would have to leave. He said there were no indications that the fellow had used the office previously. Mr. Newman described this individual as: White; male; 22/24; 5-9½; 165 lbs.; fair complexion; light brown or blond hair; spoke with a Spanish accent.

Mr. Newman stated that when last seen, Sergio Arocha Smith claimed to be selling life insurance. The name SERGIO ARCACHA is listed in the 1962 New Orleans city directory with address at 1523 Duplessis St. His wife's name is shown as "Marisa L." and his occupation is shown as "Clerk." The above address is located in a housing development known as "Parkchester Apartments."

Mr. Newman stated during this interview that one Jack S. Martin, who lives at the corner of Esplanade Ave. and N. Prieur St., had brought Sergio Arocacha and Carlos Quiroga to him and recommended them to him as prospective tenants. He said that Martin had also brought them to Mayor Victor Schiro, New Orleans, and had helped them to get a charter or permit to operate in New Orleans. He said that on one occasion Quiroga appeared to have a short wave radio transmitter which he was trying to repair.

Mr. Newman stated that he has not rented any offices to new tenants in the Newman Building, 544 Camp Street, since about September, 1962. He could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp inscription "F P C C 544 Camp ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared in the booklet "The Crime Against Cuba" which had been recovered from Oswald when he was arrested at New Orleans on 8-9-63.

Mr. Newman stated that someone phoned him about three months ago and wanted to rent offices for night meetings and wanted to make an appointment to meet him. He said nothing transpirited as a result of this telephone call. He also stated that about four or five months ago another fellow (white; male; about 37/38; 5-11; medium build; light olive complexion; dark eyes; dark brown hair) came to see him about renting an office which he wanted to use for night classes in Spanish. He said this office rented for $30.00 per month and the subject paid him $30.00 rental and came back the same week-end to see him. He said this fellow later told him he had not recruited sufficient students and that he no longer wanted the space. He told Mr. Newman to keep the $30.00 which he had paid him as rental.

During the late afternoon of 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Ronny Caire, 616 Dumaine St., New Orleans, where he resides and where he also operates an advertising agency. Mr. Caire stated that he seemed to recall Oswald applying for a job with his agency while he had offices at 7044-5 Circali Bldg., corner Camp and Canal Sts., New Orleans. He said this was several months ago and about the time Oswald had a radio debate over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, in August, 1963. He said this was the only time

he had seen Oswald and for that reason he could not be positive in identifying Oswald's photograph that he was the man he had in mind. Mr. Caire could furnish no information re Oswald using 544 Camp Street as an address.

During the interview with Mr. Ronny Caire, he stated that Sergio Arocha may be wanted on a Dyer Act charge; that Arocha allegedly drove a car from New Orleans to Miami.

On 12-5-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Robert E. Deville, Director of Finance, City of New Orleans, also Mr. Joseph Orlesh, Secretary to the Director of Finance, to determine whether the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had applied for a permit from the City of New Orleans to operate in New Orleans. It was found that this organization was not of record with the Director of Finance.

On 12-6-63 SAIC Rice inquired of FBI Special Agent Paul Alker, New Orleans, as to the results of any investigation which they may have conducted in an attempt to connect Lee Harvey Oswald and the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" with the address 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. SA Alker advised that they had checked this angle out thoroughly but with negative results.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The overall investigation with reference to Lee Harvey Oswald is being continued at New Orleans and in the event any information is developed which would place him at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, it will be the subject of another report.

AEO/jl

in the basement. Two of the employees were uniformed officers and two were in civilian clothing. Several persons were standing at the desk obtaining the release of inmates of the jail. ALEXANDER asked the police lieutenant in charge of the desk about OSWALD and was told OSWALD would not be moved until 10 a.m. There was no other representative of news media in the basement yet.

ALEXANDER stated he walked in various parts of the basement from 7:30 a.m. until the shooting of OSWALD which occurred about 11:30 a.m. He was carrying a camera but wore no identification of any kind. At no time was he asked for identification by any police officer and he doubts that any other newsmen were asked for identification. He noticed several representatives of news media had press cards on their coat lapels but most did not have any identification showing. He knows of no person other than police and representatives of news media who were in the area, except for JACK RUBY and he was not aware RUBY was there until after the shooting of OSWALD. ALEXANDER is of the opinion the police did not ask for identification from persons entering the basement of City Hall and just assumed everyone there was a representative of news media.

During the time between 7:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m., many representatives of news media entered the basement. About 9:30 a.m., a crew of camermen from KSLD - TV, Dallas, and WBAP - TV, Fort Worth, Texas, manned two live cameras which cameras had been left in the hall way of the basement overnight. The two crews were told by officers to move the cameras and moved eastward to the area of the basement at the entrance of the police garage. There were some 15 to 20 uniformed officers in the area along with about 17 reserve policemen. About half of the reserve policemen were sent outside the building. About 10 a.m., ALEXANDER went outside and observed the police enter and apparently search a red brick building across

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2037—Continued

the street south from the south ramp entrance into the basement. He observed one officer on the roof of this building. ALEXANDER re-entered the basement without being asked for identification. About 9 a.m., ALEXANDER observed several officers searching the area of the basement. The officers were looking in the trunks of cars located in the police garage as well as looking in air conditioning grills in the hall ways. ALEXANDER asked one of the officers the reason for the search and was told the police had received a threat on OSWALD's life. During all of this time no part of the basement was closed off and business appeared to be going on as usual at the Bail Out Desk ALEXANDER did observe some police officers to move several city employees out of the area of this police garage and to seal off the two elevators in that side of the building.

ALEXANDER observed the following representatives of news media who were known to him in the basement prior to the shooting:

JACK BEERS, Photographer, Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas.

GENE BARNES, NBC cameraman, Burbank, California, who was working in conjunction with ALEXANDER, but who did not arrive at the basement of City Hall until about 9:30 a.m.

JAMES R. DAVIDSON, AIE Studios, 2510 Tangley, Houston, Texas, who was working for ABC.

TOM PETTIT, NBC, Burbank, California.

Camera crew of WBAP - TV, Fort Worth, Texas.

Camera crew of KSLD - TV, Dallas, Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2037—Continued

Date 12/2/63

GENE BARNES, Cameraman for National Broadcasting Company, Inc. (NBC) News Staff, Hollywood, California, telephone 845-7000, residing at 12942 Bloomfield Street, Van Nuys, California, telephone CRestview 4-3062, furnished the following information:

He left Los Angeles, California, at 12:20 p.m., November 22, 1963, by American Airlines for Dallas, Texas, and was present on official duties at the Dallas City Hall on November 24, 1963, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot. His plan was to photograph OSWALD as he was brought into the basement by law officers and then to exit the basement, while other NBC cameras picked up camera continuity, and prepare to follow the armored truck, parked in one of the two basement ramps, as it transported OSWALD to the County Jail. He photographed OSWALD as the latter was brought by officers out of the basement elevator doors in the City Hall and was walking some fifteen feet towards a corridor. At that time BARNES exited through a tunnel being used for television cables and other equipment. As he was leaving the building, he heard a shot but continued on to his rented car parked nearby in order to be ready to follow the armored truck. Dallas Police Department Officer SPEARS was standing by the rented car and was to serve as driver. He had obtained three days off from duty and had been employed by BARNES to act as driver for BARNES for the first two of those days.

BARNES saw Sergeant PUTNAM, Dallas Police Department, run up to a Police Department Lieutenant stationed at the armored truck and heard him say, "I got me a nigger." Upon seeing a microphone close by he said, "I'm sorry. I have me a Negro." He then explained to the Lieutenant that the Negro had been climbing over the tops of cars in the City Hall basement.

OSWALD was brought out very shortly thereafter and taken in an ambulance to a nearby hospital at a speed approximating ninety miles per hour, with BARNES and SPEARS following closely in the rented car, which had no radio.

On 12/1/63 at 12942 Bloomfield Street, Van Nuys, California File # Los Angeles 44-895

by SAs EUGENE P. PITTMAN & JOHN C. OAKES:JM Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2038

BARNES was the first newsman to arrive at the hospital from the City Hall, although other newsmen were there as they had been stationed previously at the hospital. As BARNES started setting up his equipment, Officer SPEARS came up to him and whispered, "Do you want the name of the guy who shot OSWALD?" BARNES answered, "Sure." SPEARS said, "You'll have to grease his palm." Because of SPEARS' accent, BARNES asked him to repeat what he had said and SPEARS did so. BARNES asked, "What does he want - $5.00?" SPEARS answered, "You're the newsman - you ought to know." BARNES asked, "How good is your source?" SPEARS answered, "He's only the guy who was handcuffed to him." BARNES understood this to refer to an officer who was handcuffed to OSWALD. BARNES answered, "I'll have to check my office" and just as he was receiving information on the telephone from his "office," his NBC colleagues in WBAP-TV in Fort Worth, Texas, that JACK RUBY had shot OSWALD, SPEARS, who had stood guard for him at the telephone booth, stuck his head in the booth and said, "It's JACK RUBY." BARNES noted that the "Dallas Times-Herald" of November 25, 1963, carried a large front-page photograph of officers escorting OSWALD down a corridor in the City Hall basement and that a detective in a light suit, believed to be JACK LAVEL, appeared to be the only officer handcuffed to OSWALD. BARNES is at a loss to understand how Officer SPEARS knew so quickly who had shot OSWALD or what officer was handcuffed to OSWALD or why he believed that officer would give out any information. BARNES noted that when he telephoned his colleagues as to paying for information as to who shot OSWALD, he was advised that they had learned less than three minutes before from their technicians on the mobile remote truck that it was JACK RUBY; that the technicians had recognized RUBY immediately when his picture was elecast at the very moment OSWALD was shot, and before RUBY's name had been announced over the air.

BARNES has no personal knowledge of any person conspiring to kill OSWALD or the existence of any such conspiracy. He did not know OSWALD or RUBY or know of any connection between them. He did not talk to RUBY at any time.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2038—Continued

BARNES heard rumors but cannot pinpoint any source that the man who let RUBY into the Dallas City Hall basement just before OSWALD was shot was in a Dallas Police Department Reserve uniform. BARNES recalled seeing this man on guard duty at elevators in Dallas City Hall basement at some time on the day OSWALD was shot and described him as being in his 60's, having white hair and a slender build. BARNES believes it possible he might have heard this through CLYDE GOODSON or GODSON, an off-duty Dallas Police Department officer who drove for BARNES on November 26, 27 and 28, 1963.

BARNES said BOB MULHOLLAND, NCB News, Chicago, talked in Dallas to one FAIRY, a narcotics addict now out on bail on a sodomy charge in Dallas. FAIRY said that OSWALD had been under hypnosis from a man doing a mind-reading act at RUBY's "Carousel." FAIRY was said to be a private detective and the owner of an airplane who took young boys on flights "just for kicks." MULHOLLAND may be located at Room 1537, Statler Hotel, Dallas, WBAP-TV, Fort Worth, Texas, or through his Chicago headquarters.

Officer HAMMIL or HAMMEL, Dallas Police Department, of the office of the Chief of Police, Dallas, said he knew many Dallas Police Department officers who frequented RUBY's "Carousel" on a "free-loading" basis.

BARNES was told by one BOGARD, salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury dealer, Dallas, that about two weeks prior to the OSWALD shooting, he gave OSWALD a demonstration ride in a Comet automobile, which ride covered about seventeen miles instead of the usual twelve or fourteen blocks. BOGARD said OSWALD drove, accelerating on expressways, decelerating in city traffic, and indicating he knew where he wanted to drive. OSWALD refused to sign any papers, saying he wanted to pay cash for the car, the price of which was $3,500.00, and that he would be back in about ten days to pay cash. He gave BOGARD the name of LEE OSWALD and BOGARD gave him a business card.

Commission Exhibit No. 2039

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 2, 1963

ISADORE BLECKMAN, Apartment 401, 6008 North Kenmore, Chicago, was interviewed at his residence. BLECKMAN said he has been employed as a photographer by United Press International (UPI), for a little over a month. BLECKMAN stated that he was sent to Dallas Friday, November 22, 1963, immediately after news of President KENNEDY's death was received.

On Sunday, November 24, 1963, he stated that he went to Dallas, Texas Police Department about 8:00 a.m. The reason, he added, for being at the Police Department, was because of the department's announcement to the press that LEE HARVEY OSWALD would be moved from the Police Department to the County Jail at 10:00 a.m., November 24, 1963. He said he entered the Police Department through the main entrance doors and took an elevator to the third floor of the building where heretofore the press, photographers, etc., had previously been accommodated. As he emerged from the elevator BLECKMAN said he was asked by a uniformed armed policeman to identify himself which he did by exhibiting his press credentials before he was permitted to enter the third floor. He said he remained a little while on the third floor before taking the elevator to the booking room in the basement where he remained until 10 or 15 minutes prior to OSWALD's being brought out of the elevator by police.

About 10 to 15 minutes prior to OSWALD's appearance, he said he and other photographers and newsmen were all asked to vacate the booking room which they did. BLECKMAN said he then took up a position in front of a window in the booking room so he could photograph OSWALD as OSWALD emerged from the elevator. As OSWALD emerged he said he got his photographs and then raced to the far side of the ramp so he could continue to photograph OSWALD as he emerged from the booking room and presumably would be led therefrom to the waiting armored car which would be used to transport him to the county jail. BLECKMAN stated that he was in this position as OSWALD was led out of the booking room and that he had his camera going from that time on.

An individual later identified as JACK RUBY cut through photographers, TV cameramen, etc., a short distance to BLECKMAN's right and proceeded to shoot OSWALD. BLECKMAN said he continued to take action photos throughout. This film which BLECKMAN stated recorded all activity from the time OSWALD emerged from the

on 11/24/63 at Chicago, Ill. File # Chicago 44-645 / Dallas 44-1639

by Special Agents GEORGE D. GAYNS & WILLIAM J. SMITH, JR.:BL Date dictated 12/4/63

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elevator into the booking room and from that room to where he was shot is presently in the hands of his employer, UPI, in New York City or Washington, D. C.

BLECKMAN stated that between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m., the same morning he proceeded from the booking room to the ramp and left the police department premises and was permitted to do so only after identifying himself. His reason for leaving he told the officer at the Main Street entrance of the ramp that he had to leave to get equipment. On his return he was permitted to re-enter the police department premises by the same route without identifying himself but that he presumed the armed officer on duty recognized him as having left the ramp shortly before. BLECKMAN said he saw no one in the Police Department or in the ramp who was not believed by him to be a member of the department or the working press. He said he had no knowledge of anyone permitted to gain entry to the police department on Sunday, November 24, 1963, without properly identifying himself, and neither did he have any knowledge or indication that any police officer or official conspired or permitted the unauthorized presence of anyone in the basement.

BLECKMAN said that to his knowledge he had never seen RUBY prior to RUBY's actual shooting of OSWALD although on Friday evening November 22, 1963, when OSWALD was brought to the lineup room of the Police Department, according to various persons (identities unknown) RUBY was alleged to have been present and allegedly asked a question of OSWALD. The exhibition of OSWALD in the lineup room was apparently for the convenience of the press and photographers than for any police function according to BLECKMAN.

BLECKMAN stated that at Parkland Memorial Hospital later on Sunday, November 24, 1963, an individual described as in his early thirties, 5'8" tall, 180-200 pounds, sturdy build, blond hair who was either a director of a TV station in Dallas or in charge of a TV crew from a Dallas TV station told him in the presence of HENRY A. KOKOJAN, 9009 Freeport Drive, Dallas, telephone DAvis 8-1043, that an upper window of a building on either Main or Commerce Streets overlooking the police department ramp was open Friday after the President's assassination, all day Saturday and Sunday but that shortly after OSWALD's murder the window was shut. BLECKMAN stated that he could recall being

told nothing additional by this individual, but that the above caused speculation among themselves as to whether RUBY had an accomplice or whether others besides RUBY were interested in doing away with OSWALD.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE: New Orleans, La.		FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE: Protection of the President	STATUS: Investigation Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	PERIOD COVERED: November 22, 1963 – December 2, 1963	Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SAIC J. C. Vial; Anthony E. Gerrets; Roger Counts, [illegible]		

DETAILS

[illegible]

As best as can be determined at the present time, Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans from Texas on 4/25/63. During the course of the investigation, various relatives of the subject were interviewed as were a former employer, Wm. B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc. and employees of this company.

A former schoolmate of the subject was interviewed in addition to a number of people who came into contact with him.

Checks were made with the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell, Fair Play for Cuba and other names. Only the subject was of record. A check was made at the New Orleans Public Service in the names, Lee Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Alek or Alex Hidell and Fair Play for Cuba. Only Oswald was of record at 4907 Magazine St., City.

A check was also made at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau in the various names with negative results.

The New Orleans Office, La. State Unemployment Agency, furnished records to this office through the local FBI Office with reference to a claim filed by Oswald against the State of Texas.

Other agents of this office are in the process of preparing reports as to investigation as conducted by them.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & 2 cc's w/attach.	[signature] SPECIAL AGENT	12/3/63
Dallas	2 cc's w/attach.	APPROVED 407	12/3/63
San Antonio	1 cc		
New York	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
[illegible]	1 cc		
	2 cc's	(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119

Page 2
CO-2-34,030
November 30, 1963

At 1:00 A. M. on 11-23-63 called the First District, NOPD, and attempted to contact Lt. [illegible], Ptm. F. Hayward, or Ptm. [illegible] Wilson, as they had arrested Lee Harvey Oswald on 8-9-63. None of them was available for interview.

Desk Sgt. Roger Bacon, First District, advised that Oswald had been interviewed by Lt. Martello, who was formerly assigned to the Intelligence Unit, NOPD, but who was then assigned to the First District. Further, that Lt. Martello had gone off duty at 11:00 P. M., 11-22-63, and could probably be contacted at his home, telephone number UN 1-9397.

A phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home but he was not available. At 2:30 A. M. another phone call was made to Lt. Martello's home and he furnished the following information:

He had interviewed Oswald either on a Saturday or Sunday morning with reference to Oswald's arrest on 8-9-63. Oswald had furnished his date of birth as 10-18-39; said he had served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps and claimed he received an honorable discharge on 9-17-59 at the Marine Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif. Oswald had stated he was married to the former Marina Prossa but later said his wife's name was Marina Prusakova and that she was an alien. He said he and his wife had one child, June Lee Oswald, 17 months of age, and they had been living at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, for about four months. Prior to coming to New Orleans, Oswald claimed he had lived at 4709 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Oswald claimed his mother's name was Margaret Oswald, address not known, and that his father was Robert Lee Oswald, deceased. He said he had two brothers, Robert Oswald, who lived in Ft. Worth, Texas, and John Oswald, who lived in Arlington, Texas.

Oswald claimed he had attended the Beauregard School, New Orleans; Warren Easton High School, New Orleans; and a grammar school, Ridglea-West, in Ft. Worth. He furnished his Social Security No. as 433-54-3937 and his Selective Service No. as 41-114-39532.

Oswald claimed he had become interested in Fair Play for Cuba organization in Los Angeles, California, during 1958, while he was in the U. S. Marine Corps. In addition, Oswald had claimed there were about 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization in New Orleans at the time, but declined to furnish any names.

Lt. Martello said that at the time of Oswald's arrest, he had various pamphlets in his possession and these had been kept by Lt. Martello. He said he would turn them over to this office if we so desired. He also stated that before being transferred to the First District, he had been assigned to the Intelligence Division, NOPD, for about two years and that during this time he became familiar with various Communist front organizations.

He said that an address in the 1100 block of Pine St., New Orleans, seemed to be the center of activity in New Orleans for various communistic type front organizations. He said that a Dr. Reissman, a professor at Tulane University, lived at the Pine St. address where numerous meetings were held. He said he had learned from one of his

407

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3119—Continued

Page 3
CO-2-34,030
November 30, 1963

sources that Dr. James Dombrowski was seen on several occasions at the home of Dr. Reissman and at the home of a neighbor of Dr. Reissman, name unknown, who is also supposed to be a professor at Tulane University. Dr. Reissman, the unknown professor, and Dr. Dombrowski were all said to be active in the integration movement in New Orleans.

Dr. Dombrowski is said to have migrated to the United States from Poland. In 1956 Senator Eastland had held hearings in New Orleans and during these hearings a person named Paul Crouch was allegedly identified Dr. Dombrowski as a top member of the Communist Party in the South, along with Myles Horton, Highlander Folk School, Mt. Eagle, Tenn.

Lt. Martello said he had asked Oswald where meetings for members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization were held and Oswald had replied at various places in New Orleans. He said he had asked him if any of the meetings were held on Pine St. and Oswald had replied in the affirmative. He said he had asked him if he was acquainted with Dr. Reissman and Oswald replied he was. He said he had also asked him if he knew Dr. Dombrowski and Oswald evaded the question and never did answer it.

He said although Oswald refused to furnish the names of any of the 35 members of the Fair Play for Cuba group in New Orleans, Oswald had admitted that this group met about once each month.

Lt. Martello said there was a group in New Orleans organized under the name of the [illegible], and that Reissman was affiliated with that group, as were [illegible], [illegible] and Bruce C. Waltzer, Waltzer being a law partner of Smith. Further, that when Dr. Dombrowski appeared before the Eastland Committee in New Orleans in 1956, Bruce C. Waltzer represented Dombrowski.

Lt. Martello recalled that when Oswald was arrested on 8-9-63, Oswald's aunt, name and address not recalled, later determined to be [illegible] Murret, 757 French St., New Orleans, had called at the First District Police Station to inquire as to the reason for his arrest and after being informed that he had been distributing literature which was Pro-Castro, she refused to assist Oswald in any way.

This same aunt had told Lt. Martello that Oswald had married a Russian girl after he had defected to Russia. As a result of the information furnished by the aunt, Lt. Martello said he had re-interviewed Oswald while he was still in jail and obtained the following information:

Oswald was a Lutheran by religion and he worked at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans. He claimed to have worked on heavy machinery. Oswald was paid $1.50 per hour and said that he started work at the company in May, 1963, and had worked until July 17, 1963. He claimed that prior to that he had worked at the [illegible] Co., New Orleans, for one and one-half months.

He said Oswald had told him that his aunt, Mrs. Joan Murrett, was related to a local New Orleans politician, the name of this person not recalled.

407

Page 4
CO-2-34,030
November 30, 1963

Lt. Martello said Oswald spoke about his ideological beliefs and made the remark that he did not believe in free enterprise. He said he asked him if he believed in Communism, but Oswald laughed and said he did not go for that. He said he asked him what he did believe and Oswald replied that Krushchev was just like the politicians in America. He said Oswald told him that he had been very much impressed with the Russian system of Government but that the people in power there were nothing but politicians.

Lt. Martello was told that when time permitted, someone from our office would personally interview him at which time the literature which had been seized from Oswald would be picked up.

Shortly after the phone conversation with Lt. Martello, SA Anthony E. Gerrets, New Orleans, made a LD phone call to SA Robert Steuart, Dallas. SA Max Phillips, who was then in the Dallas Office, listened to the phone conversation. Information developed by us was furnished SA's Steuart and Phillips.

On the morning of Saturday, 11-23-63, called at the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans, and jointly interviewed Mr. William I. [illegible], Vice President in charge of Finance, and Mr. William B. Reily III, Vice President in charge of operations. Neither remembered Lee Harvey Oswald. They furnished the employment file with reference to Oswald which contained the following listed items:

Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report
Application for Employment

Both were photostated and copies were obtained for our use.

The Retail Credit Company - Character - Financial Report under Item 27, reflects as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald is employed as a maintenance man for the Standard Coffee Company, and has been so engaged in this occupation for the past one week, and enjoys a favorable business reputation. Previous to this, he was in the U. S. Marines for some three years. He enjoys a favorable business reputation, and his prospects for the future appear to be favorable. (The Standard Coffee Company is a branch of the William B. Reily Coffee Co., Inc.)

FINANCES: His present and past financial standing is good, and he is regarded as an individual who lives within his means. Learned of no illness or physical impairments that might affect his earning capacity.

CHARACTER-MORAL CHARACTERISTICS: His character, habits, and morals are good, and he is known to keep good associates, and well regarded. He resides with his wife and child. They live in a middle class residential section with frame homes that are well kept, and living conditions are adequate. Stability and class of residents in this section is good."

407

According to the records of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., R. J. Haydel, Sr. had moved from 331 Octavia St., City, to 1935 Upperline St. on 9-23-41, and he is still receiving gas and electric service at the latter address.

The records show that John or Patricia J. Lacaze live at 4909 Danneel St. and have been residing at this address since 3-22-62. The writer recalled interviewing a John and Patricia Lacaze, payees of a check, file 3-13-5333 some years ago.

A photostat of Install Order No. 13237, dated 3-22-62, was obtained. It shows that the Lacaze's have phone numbers 895-7874 and TW 9-0334, the latter number being the phone number of R. J. Haydel, Sr., 1935 Upperline St., City.

Upon returning to the office, R. J. Haydel, Jr., after having been interviewed by SA Gerrets and SAIC Rice, was preparing to depart the office. He was interviewed by the writer and stated phone number 895-7874 had been changed to 891-5365. Further, that he was more or less living in a common-law relationship with Patricia Lacaze, co-payee, file 3-13-5333. Further, that as he is an electrician and is seldom home, Patricia Lacaze takes his phone calls for him. He indicated he expects to marry her at a future date.

On 11-26-63 called at Ed Smith Stencil Works, 426 Camp St., New Orleans, and interviewed Mr. J. B. Moore, Vice President. A copy of the application form, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, bearing the name "A.J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." was shown to him. He said without a doubt this had been made with a Superior Swiftset, No. 2½. He said these sets cost $2.50, were manufactured by the Superior Equipment Co., Chicago, and were sold by practically all stationery stores, department stores, etc. He said the set contained all the letters in the alphabet and using the set a person could make name stamps in any combination of names.

Mr. Moore was shown a photograph of Oswald but stated he had never seen this person before.

On 11-26-63 called at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau and made name checks in the following names:

Fair Play for Cuba - negative
Lee Harvey Oswald - negative
A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell-Haydel - negative
Dr. Leonard Reissman - negative

There was a file under the name Directorio Revoluncionario Estudiantil. It was reviewed and reflected that the local representative is Carlos Bringuier. Further, that a Mrs. Geraci had called the Better Business Bureau on an unknown date to advise that Bringuier had given her son a book of tickets to sell. The Better Business Bureau had checked with City Hall, New Orleans, and was informed that Bringuier had called at City Hall and was given the necessary form to execute in order to make it legal for him to sell tickets or bonds in connection with the Cuban Student Directorate. The file reflects that Mrs. Geraci had been so notified.

There was a file on the Cuban Democratic Revoluntionary Front, Crusade to Free Cuba, P. O. Box 50523, New Orleans, which had been rented as of 10-2-62 under the above listed name. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

There was also a file under the title of The Information Council of the Americas, INCA Truth Tapes Headquarters, 620 Gravier St., New Orleans, phone 523-3614. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

On 11-26-63 SA Gerrets received a telephone call from Mr. Robert Critcher, Field Representative, Louisiana State Unemployment Office, 630 Camp St., New Orleans. He stated that Lee Harvey Oswald had registered with their office for unemployment benefits, had filed a claim for benefits and was registered for work.

Mr. Critcher said that the last time Oswald reported to his office was about 1½ months ago when he filed a claim for benefits. Further, that all wage claims were against the State of Texas. He stated that should we desire to review the records, we should first contact Mr. Jerminal Messina, District Superintendent, State of Louisiana, Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 430 Canal St., City, phone 524-1741.

The same date made phone call to Mr. Messina and he stated that early on the morning of 11-26-63 an FBI agent had been given all of the records pertaining to Oswald.

He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellings of this name with negative results.

SAIC Rice later contacted ASAIC Sylvester, FBI, New Orleans, and he stated that if Mr. Messina would authorize his office to make a reproduction of the records pertaining to Oswald, his office would make some and furnish them to this office. SAIC Rice contacted Mr. Messina by phone and he stated he would contact the FBI office and authorize the reproduction of the records. They were furnished this office by SA Leon Caskell, FBI, on 11-27-63, and a copy of the complete record was furnished the Dallas office by Office Memorandum dated 11-29-63.

On 11-26-63 LD phone call was made to Capt. R. E. Horton, Louisiana State Police, Baton Rouge, La. He was requested to make a name check in the following listed names and advise this office of the results immediately:

Lee Harvey Oswald
Clay Bertrand
Fair Play for Cuba
A. J. Hidell-Haydel, etc.

The same date a phone call was received from Capt. Horton. He stated that he had an FBI transcript of the criminal record of Oswald, as well as a fingerprint card re Oswald, and would furnish us with a copy of each. Also, that he had a record of James Abner Haydel, home address, Bunkie, La., who had been arrested at Houma, La. on 1-6-55 for indecent exposure. He said he would furnish a photostat of the fingerprint card of the subject in the event it would be of any value.

He said his office also had a list of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba organization and related information but that he could not furnish this unless authorized to do so by Colonel [illegible] of the State Police. He said he had no reason to believe that Colonel [illegible] would not authorize him to furnish it, but he would check with him and [illegible] his approval, he, Capt. Horton would send the list along with the other items [illegible] by a state trooper. This material was delivered in the office on the morning of 11-27-63.

All of the material furnished has been reviewed [illegible] none of the names mentioned have been associated with any of the persons being investigated at the present time.

On 11-26-63, with SA Gerrets, called at the [illegible] Flower Shop, 4916 Canal St., phone [illegible], where we interviewed Edward Voebel, a former schoolmate of Lee Harvey Oswald.

He stated that in either 1954 or 1955 he had persuaded Oswald to join the Civil Air Patrol, [illegible] Unit, Jefferson Parish. He said Oswald attended about four meetings and then dropped out, giving as his reason for doing so the fact that it was a considerable distance from his home on [illegible] Place to [illegible] Airport.

Voebel said when he joined the CAP, Capt. [illegible], a former pilot or co-pilot for Delta or Eastern Airlines, was the commander. [illegible] not say if Capt. Ferrie was the commander at the time Oswald joined. [illegible] does not know if Oswald was acquainted with Ferrie, who is alleged to be a [illegible].

Voebel said he has had no contact with Oswald in the past eight years. He promised to contact this office in the event he should think of anything that would be of value to this office.

Voebel did mention that he collects guns. Further, that he has an Italian-make rifle of the same type as the one allegedly used to shoot the President; that he shot this rifle several times, but it is so poorly constructed he decided that it was best not to shoot it anymore for the reason he was afraid it would explode.

A local attorney, [illegible], with whom SAIC Rice is acquainted, had informed SAIC Rice that a person furnishing his name as [illegible] had called him and asked him if he was interested in defending Oswald. (Full particulars concerning the call received from Mr. Andrews will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SAIC Rice.)

There are a number of Bertrands listed in the New Orleans Telephone Book. None listed are named Clay. There is a Charles C. Bertrand, 1321 Bienville St. Park, phone 52[illegible]-7327. Assuming that the Charles C. could stand for Charles Clay, on 11-26-63 by phone contacted Mrs. Charlene Bertrand, Apt. C, 1321 Bienville St., Park. She stated her husband's full name is Charles [illegible] Bertrand; that he is a doctor and could be contacted at the [illegible] Hospital, New Orleans, 523-2311. She stated she did not [illegible] anyone named Clay Bertrand.

On [illegible]-63 with SA Gerrets called at Pan American Films, 622 N. Rampart St., City, and obtained a roll of film in accordance with the previous arrangements made by SAIC Rice.

The same date with SA Gerrets called at the [illegible] Co., [illegible] N. Rampart St., City, and he obtained various still shots in accordance with previous arrangements made by SAIC Rice.

On 11-27-63 interviewed Mrs. [illegible], 544 Camp St., New Orleans, home address [illegible], New Orleans, for the reason that Arthus, previously mentioned, had [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] had seen the man who tried to rent an office at 544 Camp, the man stating he wanted office furniture such as chairs and tables and that he wanted to hold meetings at night. Mrs. [illegible] emphatically stated that she had not seen the man in question. She said it was well known that Arthus was an obvious mental case and that he sometimes made foolish statements to attract attention. She was shown a photo of Oswald but stated she had never seen him before.

As Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have had some conversation with Philip Geraci III, 2201 [illegible] Road, in the store of Carlos Bringuier, on 11-20-63 attempted to contact Geraci by phone, [illegible]-2666. It was learned that his number had been changed. Subsequent to this, SA Leon Caskell, FBI, New Orleans, informed the writer that agents of his office had interviewed Geraci who acknowledged that he had talked to Oswald for a very short time while he, Geraci, was waiting to speak to Bringuier. SA Caskell said that Geraci could furnish no information of value.

On 11-30-63 contacted Carlos [illegible], [illegible] Place, New Orleans, phone [illegible]. He stated he was furnishing the following information in confidence for the reason his father is in prison in Cuba and if the wrong persons should learn that he is cooperating with the Government, he feels that the Castro Government might harm his mother and father.

Carlos said that after Oswald had been arrested on 8-9-63, Carlos Bringuier ordered him to infiltrate Oswald's organization if he could. He said he went to Oswald's home at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, the date not recalled, but it was between the date Oswald appeared in court and the date of the debate, possibly on 8-16-63.

He said he spent about one hour talking to Oswald who told him he learned to speak Russian at Tulane University, New Orleans. (Carlos said Oswald spoke to his young daughter in a foreign language. When Carlos asked Oswald what language he was speaking, Oswald said Russian.) He said Oswald had not mentioned to him that he had defected to Russia. He said Oswald asked him to join the Fair Play for Cuba group and had given him an application form. Oswald told him he could join for $1.

He said that during the conversation, Oswald stated that if the United States should invade Cuba, he, Oswald, would fight on the side of the Castro Government.

He said Oswald never did mention any of the names of members of the Fair Play for Cuba group. He did say that meetings were held at various private homes in New Orleans.

Carlos said he had been willing to join the Fair Play for Cuba group provided it was done with the backing of the FBI or the local police force. He said he had made this known to Lt. Martello, NOPD, who apparently forgot about it.